

Newport



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Poetry.

Written for the Mercury.

NEWPORT.

Home of my childhood—native land !
Once more I gaze on thee—
While memory's magic wand awakes
The slumbering Past for me.
Long intervening years have flown,
And sorrow's drooping wing
Has fanned my brow—yet now my heart
Bounds as in childhood's spring !

Old ocean's anthems ay peal forth,
Resounding o'er the land—
The glad—the bright—the sparkling waves
Still break upon the strand !

I sit as then, with wondering eyes
Looking out o'er the main,
And echo, with her wised tones,
Makes me a child again !

Yet not as then, alone—alone,
With ocean's endless roar—
Fashion's vanities, in throng,
Now gather on th' shore.

I miss the holy silence here,
Where Nature spoke alone,

While the rapt, listening soul drank in,
Her mystic undertone !

A mighty change has fallen on thee,
Mine own—mine Eden fair !
Yet powerless gains Nature's spills,
They meet me everywhere !

And now, as then, with stammering tongue
I bow before her shrine—
Feeling God's omnipotent love,
Thrilling this heart of mine !

There's classic Hesiod, still the same,
As when an awe-struck child,
With wonderous step reverent,
Breathless with longings wild ;—

To have the fount of knowledge ope,
To me its hidden store—

Alas—! my yearning soul,
Thirsts as in days of yore !

Haunted—ah ! it is not to me ?
While phantoms gather round,
The mighty spirits of the Past,
Whispering—"Tis holy ground !

The antique form of by-gone days,
Still aids me in my quest—

The searched for tone he haudeth me,
Adding the kind behest.

The Past and Present, we are met,
As in a magic ring—

The silent trees on the wall,
Look down upon their King !

A King in nature as in name.

I gladly tribute pay—

For sweet and sunny memories,
He strews around his way !

And thou, grey sentinel of Eld,
Unsheathe by wind and storm,
Resistless in thine eloquence.

Who reared thy silent form ?
Thou tellst of thine old time !

What is thy mission here ?

The "drowsy Sphinx" replies not,
For heavy is her ear."

"The ages have they secret kept,"

And centuries shall roll,

Ere one is gifted with the power,

To read thy mystic scroll !

But old and young shall gaze on thee,

As silent and serene,

Then stands a monument of art,

On this spot of green !

I've stood beside three grassy graves,

In the old burial ground,—

And, wandering through the new, I caught

Progression's onward sound.

The Old and New—ah, it is well,

For we are bidden to bring,

From out our storehouses the new,

While of the Old we sing !

E. N. G.

"The late ROBERT ROGERS, for many years Librarian, had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. T. while at the Library, and of meeting him several times subsequently and with interest, and increase my respect and admiration for this true and gallant gentleman of the old school." I refer to the artist, who painted most of the paintings, on the walls of the Library.

The old Stone Mill.

BEAUTIFUL SONNET.

This fine sonnet is by S. T. Coleridge, one of the best original and gifted poets of recent times. He addresses it "To a Friend, who asked how I felt when the nurse first presented my infant to me."

Charles! my slow heart was only sad, when first

I scan'dn't the feeble face of infancy;

For dimly on my thoughtful spirit burst

All I had been, and all my joys might be !

But when I saw it on its mother's arm,

And hanging at her bosom (she the while

Bent o'er its features with a tearful smile,) Then I was thrilled and melted, and most worn

Impressed a father's kiss : and, all beggled

Of dark remembrance, and premonition fear,

To see an angel's form appear—

"Twas even then, beloved woman mild !

So for the mother's sake the child was dear,

And dearest was the mother for the child :

Agriculture.

We take the following suggestions from the Massachusetts Ploughman. Now that cold weather has set in and our farmers have plenty of leisure, they can attend to the many little affairs about the farm which are overlooked in the hurrying season.

"The days are now of the shortest kind and not much can be done by the farmers or the mechanic unless they rise early and continue their labors till late in the evening. Some farmers have corn piled up in their barns to be husked in the winter evenings when nothing better can be done.

Cattle must have something to eat whether or not the fields are able to yield any support. We have had a favorable month now past, and we have hopes we may have a supply of fodder for the winter consumption, though hay seems to be scarce if we look at the prices which are obtained in the markets.

Potatoes and other roots have yielded well, and these with the corn fodder and brook meadow hay must be relied on to sustain the cattle fed and watered, and the poultry to receive the same attention, and there was moreover a fire to be made in the huge old kitchen fire-place.

For the deacon had now no servant or helper, and in the grey winter of his life the whole burden of managing his place had fallen on his shoulders. Fortunately they were broad and strong—fortunately his constitution was good, his spirits elastic, and his piety sincere, for his burthen and trials were indeed weighty. He had been comparatively rich—he was now in embarrassed circumstances. He had looked forward to the time when a son should relieve him of the most laborious of his toils, while a daughter performed the same kind office for his wife. Both had been disappointed—and now the old couple were the solitary tenants of that lone New England farm-house.

The deacon went mechanically about his morning labors; he drove the cattle to the water tank ; he supplied them with fresh fodder, and after seeing that they were comfortable, returned to the old kitchen. By this time the good wife had prepared a breakfast and a genial fire of walnut was diffusing its heat through the apartment in April than in the previous December.

If you tie up your cattle by the head, see that they are all fed, and equally—otherwise the lucky ones, or master cattle obtain more than their share, and rob the underlings of a suitable supply for supper.

Farmers will now be careful, and waste none of their means of feeding. It sometimes happens that we are short in the spring when in the fall we thought we had an abundant supply. On the contrary, by prudent feeding and good management we find hay in the market at a lower price in April than in the previous December.

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Hired laborers sometimes neglect to shake up the hay loose before the cattle, and every third animal is found short of food. This is one reason why cattle which run loose through the yard in winter and cast from the racks, come out in April than in the previous December.

The old couple sat down to breakfast, after a blessing by the farmer, but the meal passed in silence. It was followed by a fervent prayer and the reading of a portion of the Scripture. After this they

as tied fast to a stanchion.

Regularity in feeding is all important in regard to all animals. If cattle are left to pine on half an allowance, and pigs are left to squeal for their breakfast and dinner, the high prices of pork will not avail the farmer—he must borrow money to pay his hired "help," if that may be called help which only helps to squander his substance. Farmers, look to your own concerns, otherwise you will be pretty sure that they will be neglected. Let not a sparrow fail without your knowledge.—

Let not a cow go without milking because your leading hired man would rather have you buy milk in November, than to be at the trouble of drawing it from the cows

when the cold weather reduces the quantity, and when it is an easy matter to dry them up.

Pork brings a good price in the market, and why should it not? Grain has been high through the season and pork cannot be well fatted without it. Cunning farmers have avoided breeding hogs on account of the scarcity of grain. Now, therefore, they must expect to pay a high price for pigs.

Beef continues high and there are not many good oxen to be spared. All kinds of produce might be expected to bear a high price while more than a million of warriors in Europe are to be fed from the produce of the soil.

Should the ground continue bare, the wood houses should be filled by farmers with the fallen limbs, and chips, and apple tree trimmings that will be wasted if they are not picked up. Every farmer may find much rubbish on his grounds that is not fit for any thing but the fire.—Pick up the fragments and let none be done.

You forget we have another child alive."

"No, I do not forget it," said the old man bitterly. There is one living somewhere, who has brought disgrace upon our name—who has forgotten his parents and his God, who has drunk deep of the cup of iniquity, and who has brought ruin and woes upon his name and family."

"Do not speak so harshly of poor William," pleaded the mother.

"Why should I not? Was he not insensible to kindness—steeled against affection? Did he not scatter my hard earnings to the wind? Is it not to him that I owe the prospect of beggary and destitution? Remember the first of February—

That is the last day of grace. If the money comes not then—and God knows whence it is to come—we are driven from beneath the hills, and in the hollows, we carried her to her last home—but God's will be done."

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After this, it is unnecessary to add, joy entered that old New England home-stead. It was a chastened joy, for the shadow of the past, yet mingled with the splendor of the present, but the felicity which attended the prodigal's return was enough to compensate for many sorrows.

Agricultural Gazette.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF GRAINS IN CANADA.—The following table shows the weight of a bushel of the different grains, &c., as fixed by a recent enactment of the Canadian Parliament: Wheat, 60 lbs.; Indian corn, 56 lbs.; rye 56 lbs.; peas 60 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.; oats, 34 lbs.; beans, 60 lbs.; clover seed 60 lbs.; Timothy seed, 48 lbs.; buckwheat, 48 lbs.

Selected Tale.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

BY FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.

At five o'clock on Thanksgiving morning, Deacon Wilson arose as was his wont. No holiday made any change in his hours. Yet he no longer sprang from his bed with the alacrity which changed duty into pleasure; he arose because impious necessity commanded it. There were the cattle to be fed and watered, and the poultry to receive the same attention, and there was moreover a fire to be made in the huge old kitchen fire-place.

"Good morning ma'am," he said with some embarrassment. "Finding no one answered my knock, I took the liberty of walking in, I believe I owe you no apology, for I have oftener as turn-spit, and saved you Thanksgiving turkey from burning."

"I am very much obliged to you, I'm sure," answered the old lady, pulling off her mittens. "But did you want to see me or the deacon?"

"Both of you," answered the stranger. "You have a son, I believe."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Wilson, with hesitation, and casting down her eyes.

"I have seen him lately."

"Where?" inquired the mother, with increasing agitation.

"In California."

"Was he doing well?"

"Admirably, Mother! Mother!" he added impulsively throwing back his hat, "don't you know me—don't you know your William?"

He rushed into his mother's arms and clasped her to his beating heart, while the tears streamed freely from the eye of both. After the passionate greeting was over, the young man asked—

"Where is sister Emmy?"

"Gone!" answered the mother, as her tears flowed forth anew.

William sank into a seat, and hiding his face in his hands, wept, bitterly. The mother did not attempt to check him. She knew those tears were precious.

"And my father?" asked the young man, when he had regained his composure.

"He is well. But you had better retire for a while. Go to your old room, my son, it is just as you left it, and wait

as tied fast to a stanchion.

It was with a fluttering heart that the overjoyed mother went about the preparations for dinner, and when the table was nearly set, every dish in its place, and the turkey, smoking hot, waiting to be carved, she summoned the old man. He made his appearance at once, and took his seat.

Gazing round the table, he asked—

"What is this, wife? you have set plates for three."

"I thought perhaps somebody might drop in unexpectedly."

"There is little danger—hope, I mean—that answered the deacon sadly.

At this juncture, Mrs. Wilson, with a mysterious expression, rang the little bell, with which, in happier days, she was wont to summon her tardy children to their meals.

It was answered by the appearance of the long lost William.

The deacon who recognized him after a moment, gazed upon him with a stern eye, but a quivering lip that betrayed the force of his ill suppressed emotions.

"So you have come back at last," he said.

"Yes, father, but not as I left you—Father, last Thanksgiving day I went into my lonely room, and there kneeling down, addressed myself to heaven, and solemnly adjured the fatal cup which had brought me to ruin, and was upon this once happy family. From that day to this I have not touched a drop. Is my probation enough?"

"Bless him? yes! yes! bless you, my dear, dear boy," said the old deacon, placing his trembling hand on the dark locks of the pleader. "You are welcome, William, though you come only to witness the downfall of our house."

"Not so, father," answered the young man joyously. "I have come back to save you—to atone for my prodigality—for all my errors." It was this hope that sustained me in the low heart of the Sierra Nevada, when I was panting with thirst and dying with hunger. Thoughts of home, of you and mother, and of her who is now one of God's angels, enabled me to conquer fortune. I come back with a store of gold—you shall not be a beggar in your old age, father, we shall keep the farm."

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Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1855.

In an article in a late number of the Liverpool Journal, eulogistic of America and America's success upon the seas and lakes, after the highest commendation we could look for from such a source, the writer accounts in the following manner for our extraordinary achievements:

"It is worthy of observation that the greatest of the American naval captains were natives of Ireland. In the field the Americans had varied success, and they triumphed at last at New Orleans."

This is building up a pile only to throw stones at it. That our success in the field was varied, we believe is generally admitted, but we have yet to learn that our greatest naval officers were natives of any land save that for which they fought and freely shed their blood. **East Hopkins**, the first commander of an American fleet, was a Rhode Islander, as were also two of his captains and three of his lieutenants. **Capt. Barry**, who in the Lexington, 14, captured the Edward in 1777, the first vessel taken by an American cruiser, regularly worked his way to a command in the American merchant service and was enrolled on the regular list the year before that important event. And if we come down to the conquests that taught England she was not supreme upon the seas, we have **Bainbridge**, born in New Jersey; **Lawrence**, native of the same State; **Dreuxton**, from Maryland; **Perry**, from Rhode Island; **Talbot**, from Massachusetts—but these with **Mac Donough**, **Biddle**, **Chauncy**, **Stewart**, and many more whose names will occur to every one, were all Irishmen, if the shore extract be true, and fought against their own countrymen. In the whole list, so far as we can call it to mind, there is but one—**Paul Jones**—who was not born in this side of the ocean, and he was a native of Scotland.

Until recently it has been the custom in England to give but a superficial glance at all that concerned this country, and men who should be versed in whatever pertains to American history, have shown a lamentable ignorance of the most prominent events that have been faithfully recorded. Thus **Allison** in his pretended account of the naval engagements during the war of 1812, wholly ignores that of the capture of the Cyane and Levant by the Constitution, and the same charge may be made against **Hawke's Dictionary of Dates**, in which, singularly enough, there is no chronicle of the Battle of Lake Erie. If such brilliant victories are entirely overlooked in works that are set up as standards for reference, how is it to be expected that in England there should be a very correct knowledge of our history or affairs? The custom has been to present anything but a favorable view of events in America, and a very intelligent Englishman once expressed surprise on learning that we acquired a knowledge of the language in the United States; meaning, of course, that something like proficiency in its use could not be expected in a wild land. **Allison**, knowing this, does not attempt to correct so gross an error, but rather throws the weight of his opinion into the other scale. Thus he says that "experience, terrible experience, proves that life is not secure in the United States, and demonstrates that man only is existence endangered, but law is powerless against the once-excited violence of the people. The atrocities of the French Revolution, cruel and heart-rending as they were, have been exceeded on the other side of the Atlantic; for there the terrible spectacle has been frequently exhibited, of late years, of persons obnoxious to the majority being publicly burned alive by the people, and, to render the torments more prolonged and excruciating, over a fire purposely kindled of green wood. Combined and systematic attacks on property [possibly the tea in Boston harbor] or dreadful acts of terror and ravage, have taken place in several great towns; and such has been the prostration of the law and paralysis of authority by the will of the sovereign multitude, that, on many of these occasions, not only the proceeding, but the law authorities did not attempt to apprehend or punish the delinquents." After giving vent to a page or two of wholesale denunciations, he dwells upon the results of such excesses.

"It was thus," he says, "that the Reign of Terror, in France, was succeeded by the arm of NAPOLON; the violence of the great rebellion by the despotism of CARNWELL." How this is to effect the United States he does not tell us, but adds: "In America, not only is there no reaction against such popular atrocities, or attempt to coerce them, but the human mind is so debased by the tyranny of the majority, that they are not even complained of; the people pass them over in trembling silence, like the strokes of Providence, or the vengeance of an Eastern Sultan, to which it is the only wisdom to submit without a murmur."

This is pretty well for one who dilates over the burning of the Capitol, and who has said that "if America were placed alongside of the European powers, she would be conquered in three months, if she did not alter her system of government."

Great Britain and Spain have come to loggerheads—not about the Cuban affair, but in regard to the acts of the authorities of Santiago de Cuba, who have ruined one of the former's subjects by ordering him peremptorily to leave the island within eight days, alleging that he was concerned in political intrigues. The Madrid correspondent of the Times denies the truth of the charges; the British Government at once assumed the right to demand reparation, and both parties agreed to leave the question open to arbitration, but in the meantime the Spanish authorities add insult to injury, and the result is, Great Britain, naturally indignant, has demanded full and speedy satisfaction, and it is said that it has been formally intimated that the continuance of the friendly relations between England and Spain may depend on these demands being complied with. Of course Spain will pay the bill and the whole thing will be settled in the most satisfactory manner; for Spain at this time wants all the support she can command, and if England has not been able to help her to the extent the Spaniards would like, they must still derive considerable satisfaction in knowing that she is on their side when filibustering Americans are too familiar with their greatest treasons.

Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has extended his clemency to Dr. **Braxton**, and remitted the remainder of his sentence for imprisonment. After enumerating all the facts of the case, the Governor says:—

"And whereas, after a full and careful examination of the facts and evidence in the case, it has given rise, (without any intention to reflect upon the prosecution), who do not testify to what she believed did occur—soe to impeach the integrity of the learned Judge who tried the case, nor the honesty of the Jury who convicted the prisoner, I am now satisfied that the defendant, Dr. Stephen T. Braxton, is not guilty of the crime whereof he stands charged, and was convicted upon evidence unreliable in its character and insufficient in amount."

Thus justice, though tardy, is done to a much injured man.

Oysters should be cooked in an enameled iron kettle, and not in copper pans, as is sometimes practiced. By the latter method persons have been repeatedly poisoned, and we learn from the Boston Courier that a lady has recently died in Newburyport, on account of being poisoned by eating oysters obtained at a confectioner's store. It is not certain that she is poisonous, but the manner of cooking which renders them so.

We hear from Paris that the shape of bonnets for winter will be very much in the Marie Stuart style; coming further on the forehead than those worn during the summer.

Massey, the chief of police in New York, has been removed at last; the head of administration, ten to eight, have declined the office vacant.

It is reported in Washington that Joseph Lane has been appointed a brigadier general in the army of the United States.

Tremaynor is to lecture at Providence, on Mon-

Ever since we heard of a petition being circulated for the "Suppression of fishing in our Bay," and especially at Seacommet Point, we have had a belief that it was based upon false pretences and misrepresentations, and since we saw the article in the *Mercury*, at Newport, we have been confirmed in that belief.

On Wednesday last the corner stone of the new Congregational Church was laid in the presence of a large company. The services were conducted in the following order:—

Reading of the Scripture, by Rev. Mr. UPHAM, of the Methodist Church.

Prayer, by Rev. Dr. DIBROTH.

Address, by Rev. Mr. TRAYER, Pastor of the Church.

The corner stone having been properly placed, the following articles were deposited in the cavity prepared for their reception:—

City Documents, 1835-6.

List of City Officers, 1835-6.

A copy of "Newport Illustrated."

" " of "Newport Mercury."

" " of "Weekly Advertiser."

" " of "Daily News."

" " of "The Bible."

" " of "Articles of Faith and Church Covenant."

United Congregational Church.

List of Society and Building Committee.

List of the various Churches in Newport.

The sermon preached at the Dedication of the United Congregational Church, by Rev. A. H. DUMONT, Pastor, Sabbath, June 8, 1834.

A parchment containing the following:—

Architect, JOSEPH C. WELLS.

Carpenter, JOHN SNIPSON.

Masons, SAMUEL MCGRATH & SONS.

Stone Cutter, WILLIAM CHOMMELIN.

Building Committee, SILAS B. GOTTLIEB, THOMAS TOMPKINS, ROBERT SHERMAN, BENJAMIN H. COLE, ALBERT HAMMETT.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. TRAYER, Pastor of the Church.

Reading of Hymn, by Rev. Mr. ADAM, of the First Baptist Church.

Singing by the congregation.

Benediction by the Rev. Dr. CHOLES, of the North Baptist Church.

We shall take another opportunity to speak of the building now in the course of erection.

A rare fish was found upon the beach a few days since, which was entirely unknown to all who saw it. It length was about a foot, in form, something like a mackerel, though considerably less bulk; in color it was a dark bluish green upon the upper part of the back, and the sides and belly were white, with no scales. The head was long and tapering, and ended in a bill resembling that of a snake; the mouth was very small, the nostrils large, the eye prominent, and the fins of this species, with both dorsal and anal, were very large.

Another species of fish was also found upon the beach this week. It was taken with the hook at Castle Hill, and is known among fishermen as "sea-eel"; from the fact that the body and tail resemble an eel in every particular but color, (which is light brown), but the head is very like to that of the cod, with large mouth, gills, and tongue.

At the first glance it appeared like the head of a cod attached to the body of an eel. This fish is remarkably strong and the fishermen say that when caught it is apt to bite and will bite battle.

Moses J. L. & G. A. Hazard, it will be seen, have taken the business of their late brother **Simon Hazard**, and will henceforth carry on the manufacture of all kinds of Cabinet and Household Furniture.

This well-known establishment has long been celebrated for the excellence of the work turned out, and the present proprietors intend to add to their business all kind of house furnishing, from the most elegant to the most ordinary articles of domestic use.

Accidents not unfrequently occur at planting and harvesting mills, and we have to record one this week. Master John PITMAN, son of the late THOS. G. PITMAN, having lost a part of his foot by a circular saw. He was engaged in tending a saw at MORRIS'S Factory, and in kicking away the shavings his foot was caught and about one-half of it completely severed. Mrs. CORTON and H. E. TURNER dressed the wound.

About a dozen years have elapsed since the time

the West, where he settled for the practice of the law. We are pleased to learn that his efforts have been crowned with success and that he now fills the important office of Judge of the Circuit Court in Wisconsin. Judge CORTON is located at Appleton.

It will be seen that the Exhibition of the R. I. Art Association opens on the 13th last. A very choice collection of pictures will be exhibited, as well as many fine casts from the antique.

Desirous of being present, by taking the Ferry, will be present to just one of his blunders, and then turn him over to one of his calling, and see how well his statements agree in both cases. He says there are nine companies of from seven to twelve men, who, after working from four to six weeks, only realize from sixty to one hundred and fifty dollars to the man. Subsequently, among the "thousand reasons" given for not suppressing the trapping, he says the fishermen "by their industry give employment to hundreds, and thousands are fed in the month of May, who otherwise would have to seek their victuals from the soup houses of our cities." Go into New York, and other our business." And as to things being caught and put upon the land, it is a gross misrepresentation, as we all know, that we can catch at 5 cents a pound, and all caught last spring did not exceed 500 or 700 pounds.

FISHERMAN.

We give place to the above for one reason and one reason solely—that those who are opposed to us on the question to which it refers may have the satisfaction of knowing that they have been beaten, as wrong as he could get it. All the fish we get come down the river and are bound round the point, and as high as we can judge, would be in Massachusetts waters in two hours. There are different rows of fish, the fisherman taking care to keep his traps in the same spot.

Another reason could be given why no such law should be made. We have our families and live in huts at the Point and endure many privations to get honest bread, and by our industry hundreds are employed and thousands fed in the month of May who otherwise would have to look to the soup-houses of our cities. Go into New York, and other our business." And as to things being caught and put upon the land, it is a gross misrepresentation, as we all know, that we can catch at 5 cents a pound, and all caught last spring did not exceed 500 or 700 pounds.

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Another reason could be given why no such law should be made. We have our families and live in huts at the Point and endure many privations to get honest bread, and by our industry hundreds are employed and thousands fed in the month of May who otherwise would have to look to the soup-houses of our cities. Go into New York, and other our business." And as to things being caught and put upon the land, it is a gross misrepresentation, as we all know, that we can catch at 5 cents a pound, and all caught last spring did not exceed 500 or 700 pounds.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

by the arrival of the steamers *America* & *Saint Louis*, we have dates from Europe the 24th ult.

Despatched received by the English French Governments, announce a most accident to have happened nearerman, by the blowing up of the French of artillery, causing the death of 30 of French troops, including 2 officers, and wounded. On the part of the English were killed, Denny Asst. Commis. Yellow, and 137 officers and men wounded. The French despatch states their magazines exploded containing together 30,000 kilograms of powder 6,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, other projectiles.

A telegraph dispatch from Sir E. Lyons announces that on the 5th and 6th instant both under the command of Capt. Osme, destroyed an enormous quantity of grain storage of this year's harvest, which is packed in six tiers and extending two miles along the coast near Cheishkiman, ready to be conveyed to the army in the times and Caucasus.

The *Inside Russie* announces that the Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff from his office as Chief of the Staff, of the Imperial Guards and has named Gen. Adlerberg as his successor.

Intelligence from Marseilles states that General Moutouff, overcome by his defeat at Kars, has been pronounced sane, and General Babotoff had been immured from Tiflis to assume the command. A despatch from Berlin states that, the 29th inst., by order of the Emperor Russia, St. Petersburg was declared no longer in a state of siege. The inhabitants of that city have, therefore to certain extent, been relieved by the withdrawal of the allied fleets from the Baltic. The Russian loan so much talked of, is now concluded.

The Swedish Government has also contracted a loan for three quarters of a billion sterling, with the house of Heine, etc.

It was rumored that the French Government was negotiating in common with Austria, for joint representations to other overrulings, in reference to political reges.

PEACE RUMORS.—Rumors of a disposition at the part of the Russian government to take the first advances to negotiate for peace continue to prevail; but excepting reliable information that the mercantile classes in Russia are weary of war, there is no apparent ground for the rumors. It is, however, confidently reported that M. de Munster, the military Envoy of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had visited the Czar at Nicolauff, with a view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace as would be laid before the French and English cabinets. The Czar listened favorably to L. D' Munster's propositions.

The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and is empowered to make them known to the Western Powers, who on their part have not refused to listen to them, though at the same time they have declared them to be insufficient. The great fact is that the negotiations between Russia and Prussia on this subject are still proceeding. The Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result. As the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the allied powers, the continuance of the negotiations affords some ground for hoping that there is at least a chance of peace.

TURKEY.—Constantinople correspondence describes a bad state of affairs, thefts and robberies in the open streets, rising rent and increasing fanaticism against the Christians, especially against the French. The allied commanders have called on the Turkish government to prevent the outrages, under a threat of the immediate taking of the police of the city into their own hands.

The Times has an elaborate editorial calculation, showing that the total available strength of Russia was eighty-three thousand, and she has already used fifty thousand, which allows only ten months more, to the past ratio, to exhaust her last man, her last carbine being already expended.

A general armament of the Russian empire is utilized.

The maritime administration at Nicolauff is placed under the orders of Gen. Luder, to whom, in this respect, Gortschakoff is to be subordinate, with the object of securing greater unity of operation.

THE WAR.—The correspondence from the allied camp on the Tchernaya, November 10th, relates solely to the hunting of the armies. The Russians and allies are now under cover. There are still apprehensions of a Russian attack.

The Paris correspondence of the minister of war, London Globe, learns that although winter stops field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side of Sebastopol, to permit the fleet to winter in the harbor.

Letters state that the town of Mariopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azof, was bombarded by the allies October 31st. A hundred shells were thrown, and the town set on fire, till the Austrian merchants hoisted the Austrian flag over the ware-house, when the firing ceased.

Gen. Wrangle, it was rumored, was to menace the allied position at the Sirtas of Yemiske. The allies had, however, 30,000 men there, and expect to be reinforced by 15,000.

The *Inside Russie* announces that the large numbers of the allied forces embarked at Epatoria on the 14th inst., and sailed westward.

ASIA.—Trebizond advices of the 5th day that during the past fortnight no news had reached Erzeroum from Kara.

Omar Pacha's vanguard has reached Orum.

The Smyrna hospital is evacuated and converted into barracks for the Swiss and German legions.

THE BALTIC.—Admirals Dundas and Penrudd with their flagships and a part of the fleet, are in the bay of Kiel.

A steamer is detailed to watch for an American clipper, supposed to be in the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

Sweden joins the alliance. Respecting Counterd's mission to Sweden, we have only Paris rumor, but the rumor is important. That terms of a military convention are agreed to; that Sweden will furnish a contingent to act with the allies next spring, if peace is not previously restored; and that an army of French, English and Sweden will be sent to Corland to force Prussia and Austria to declare themselves, and in return for their alliance the allies will guarantee Finland.

LONDON.—Saturday, 24th, 9 a. m.—It was stated with confidence in Downing street yesterday that Lord Palmerston has determined upon an immediate dissolution, that the announcement will be made public in the course of a few days, and that the new Parliament will be called together early in February.

The following has been found, after several years experience, to constitute one of the best manures for fruit trees generally: A mixture of peat or swamp muck, with one half to one quarter of its bulk of stable manure, and about one-twentieth of leached ashes. These ingredients should be in a heap together for a few weeks, and then be worked over. If for peach trees, the soap-suds from the laundry thrown over the heap will improve it. If for cherry trees, which will not bear high manuring, the proportion of peat or muck should be larger and with less of yard manure and ashes.

A LARGE FAMILY.—The Shasta Courier gives an account of a man in that county, now actively engaged in mining, who has with him four grown sons, besides forty-five sons and daughters back in Pennsylvania. His present wife is No. 13. The old gentleman offers to let a small farm that he will die the father of just half a hundred children.

Capt. John Norton, of Dublin, Ireland, has patented a mode of using fulminating powder as a priming for cartridges, so as to cause an explosion through the unbroken cartridge case; also for puncturing the case of cartridges at the base, to enable the charge to be ignited from the flame of the cap on the nipple.

A YANKEE FIDDLER.—Mr. Benjamin Adams, of West Westminster, Conn., writes to the N. Y. Tribune that he can play the violin better than any other man in America. He is self-taught, and can perform "any tune" with hands laced to his body. Make way for an unadulterated genius.

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The *Baltimore Gas Company* has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 for damages sustained in consequence of the refusal of that corporation to supply the prosecutorial place of business with gas, the ground of refusal being that the previous occupant of the premises had failed to pay for gas furnished by the company.

SPONGES.—25,000,000 Sponges were sent to this market from Florida last year. Five years ago they cost 12-12 cents a pound in Florida, and now 40 cents. The annual value of the shipment, to New York is \$15,000.

MONSTER APPLES.—The Sacramento Union mentions two apples of Oregon growth, which are of mammoth dimensions. The larger of the two measures one foot three inches either way round.

The semi-weekly Woonsocket Patriot is to be discontinued for the want of sufficient support. The weekly will be continued as heretofore.

New York Grain Market.

...and local dealers buy very sparingly in anticipation of a decline. The receipts have been very heavy. We reduce our quotations for some descriptions 2 & 3 cents; sales White Canada at \$2.25 a cwt.; White Southern, \$2.16 & \$2.28 for inferior to prime; Red Tennessee, \$2.10 & \$2.16; and Red Western, part \$2.08 & \$2.07. The Rye market remains without material alteration, and the demand continues active for export; sales at \$1.25 & \$1.35 for inferior to prime, at \$1.30 & \$1.35 for intermediate, and the demand for sales prime two-rated State at \$1.32, and fair, \$1.28. The demand for Corn has been very moderate, and prices have receded 3 & 4 cents; sales closing at \$1.4 & \$1.04 for second to prime mixed Western and White and Yellow Southern. Oats are 2 & 2 cents lower, and dull; sales at \$2.55 cents for State, and 55 & 57 for Western.

New Bedford Oil Market.

SPAIN.—Since our last there has been considerable inquiry for sperm and also an advance upon previous quotations. Sales 360 bbls. part not reflected, at 181 pts. and 300 do reffled at 183 pts. per gallon, the market closing with an upward tendency.

WHALE.—Whale remains quiet but firm. The only transaction coming to our knowledge is a sale of 70 bbls. ground tier not reffled at 80 pts.

WHALEBONES.—Sales for the week 22,000 lbs. Oenotak at 50 pts.

DIED.

In this city, 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Mr. Samuel Wilson, (colored) aged 21 years.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in William Street.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Miles, and the Rev. Dr. B. Brewster, Commander WILLIAM ROGERS TAYLOR, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss LUCRETIA E. GLIDDEN, daughter of the late E. Glidden, Esq., of Lowell.

CHARLES M. COOK, son of Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Mr. David K. Cook, of this city.

In Providence, 28th inst., Mr. OLIVER S. BROWN to Miss SARAH J. JACOBS, of Seekonk, Mass.; Mr. GEORGE W. LEACH to Miss ABY A. C. FISHER; 29th, Mr. SELWIN G. WINCHESTER to Miss MARTHA TOURTELLO; Mr. WILLARD V. VICKEY to Miss CATHERINE L. ALLAN, all of P.

MARRIED.

In this city, 3d inst., at Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Mercer, Mr. HENRY E. WEBSTER, of Providence, to Miss NANCY B., daughter of Mr. John Ladd, of Middletown.

In this city, 4th inst., by Rev. Dr. Chouteau, Mr. BENJAMIN HOWLAND, of this city, to Miss CAROLINE A., daughter of the late Capt. William Smith, of Middletown.

NEW YORK.—Wednesday, 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Miles, and the Rev. Dr. B. Brewster, Commander WILLIAM ROGERS TAYLOR, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss LUCRETIA E. GLIDDEN, daughter of the late E. Glidden, Esq., of Lowell.

PROVIDENCE, 25th inst., Mr. GEORGE GARDNER to Miss MARY A. SNOW, aged 23; 26th, Mr. WILLARD V. VICKEY to Miss CATHERINE L. ALLAN, all of P.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW YEAR.

We would respectfully give notice to our numerous customers, that the accounts will be closed on the 1st of January at the commencement of the New Year. And in order that we may be ready to call on all who might wish to settle their bills at this time, we are pleased to inform them that we will be open for business on the 2nd of January.

All persons having demands against us will please call and receive their pay.

NEWTON BROTHERS, Newport, December 8, 1855.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

As the holiday season is approaching, I would respectfully invite the attention of those in quest of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, to the most elegant and sumptuous articles of rich fabrics, we have before presented, among which are many novel and curious articles, such as Traveling and Dressing Cases, Odor and Jewel Cases, Reticules, Cabas, Porte Monnaies, Hackamoor Boards, Musical Boxes, Cigar Cases, Surprise Box, Writing Cases, Porte Feuilles, Envelope and Card Racks, Watch Stands, Thermometers, elegant Scissors in cases, Open Glasses, Ebony Baskets, Match Boxes, Cologne Stands, Toilet Bottles, Parlor Bell, Stand Mirrors, Paper Weights, Letter Balanced Pyrography, China Plates, Porcelain, Glass, Figurines, Pictures, Artistic Works, Savory Sauces, A great variety of fancy articles, Soaps, Cosmetics, Extracts, Ivory, Rosewood and Pearl Hair Brushes, Pictures, Fine Cutlery, Engravings, Oil and Copper Paintings, Plated Ware, Silver Ware, together with an extended stock of articles in my line.

Purchasers may feel assured that every article purchased of me will be as low as can be obtained from any other source.

HENRY TISDALE, 138 Thames Street, Sign of the Gold Watch & Spectacles.

NEW BOOKS.

Modern Pilgrims, showing the improvements in travel, and the newest method of reaching the Celestial City, by George Wood, author of "Peter Schlemihl in America."

Comœ de Espagne, or Going to Madrid via Barcelona.

The Widow Bedott Papers; with an introduction by Alice B. Neal.

For sale by C. E. HAMMETT, Jr., 134 Thames St.

ART EXHIBITION.

THE Rhode Island Art Association will hold their second annual exhibition this winter, in their rooms, No. 32 North Main street; to open on the 13th instant, and continue for six weeks.

T. A. TEFFT, Secretary.

Prize money, Dec. 8th, £100.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Rhode Island are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the choice of directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, January 7, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 1st, 1856, to Isaac M. H. ADAMS.

Isaac M. H. ADAMS, Cashier.

December 8, 1855.

DISASTERS.

Schr Wakula, of Newport, from Philadelphia, which went ashore in Mount Hope Bay, near Bristol Ferry, on the 24th ult., has been got off, supposed to have much injury, after taking out some of his cargo, coal, and arrived at this port 5th inst.

MEMORANDA.

At New Orleans 26th, ship Wm Sprague, Schooner, 160 tons, from Liverpool, for New Orleans.

At Georgetown, SC, 26th, brig Sea Bell, Barlow, for Havana.

Sold from Havana 24th ult. schooner Henry Castle, Gardner, for this port.

Arr. at Boston 2d, chs Metz, Dorf, fm Fredericksburg.

Almanacs.

OLD FARMERS ALMANAC, FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, RHODE ISLAND ALMANAC.

For sale at JAMES HAMMOND'S.

Dec. 8.

Special Notices.

GEORGE C. MASON,

LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

Rooms at No. 119 Thames Street.

Open daily from 9 o'clock to 2; where may be seen a variety of local views, and other scenes.

Aug. 11.

Wm. H. Smith,

DENTIST,

ROOMS DIRECTLY OVER THE POST OFFICE,

Miscellaneous.

BOOK AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price less of postage. Any person, by forwarding the description price of any of the \$3 Magazines, such as Harper's, Godey's, Putnam's, Granda's, Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c., will receive a copy of the latest. If you send a copy of a splendid Magazine for your son, & a copy of a splendid Magazine for either of your daughters, immediately, if desired, and to a satisfactory sum, a portion of the stock and produce now on the market, will be sold on accommodating terms.

W. M. B. LAWRENCE.
Ode Point, Nov. 15, 1855.—ff.

FOR SALE.

The well known and pleasantly situated Gothic Cottage on Mill street, will be sold or leased on long time, on the most favorable terms. The building is a modern one, well built and furnished, and the grounds attached have tastefully laid out and cultivated with care. For particulars apply on the premises to MRS. E. STANFORD.

MILL FOR SALE.

THE large over shot Wheel, run Stones and Gear of the Grid Mill, at Lawton's Valley, Portsmouth, R. I.

Nov. 24—15 Apply at the Valley.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS SAIL BOAT, in complete order, thoroughly cleaned and ballasted, &c. for sale very cheap. Also, a new 12 foot yaw-lot. Apply to J. M. K. SOUTHWICK.

No. 60 Long Wharf, Newport.

Trees for Sale.

FROM five to seven hundred thriving Ash trees, ready for the Fall or Spring setting. Also about one hundred Evergreens and one hundred sugar Maples. Apply to GEO. B. WEAVER,

West Road, Middletown.

For Sale or To Let.

WITH OUT FURNITURE.

THE house corner of South Town st., and Bath road, beautifully located for a boarding house or a private family. Also for Sale, three estates on Bath road. Terms, one third cash, the remainder on mortgage.

For particulars, inquire of Sept. 8. WM. S. VOSE.

FOR SALE.

A NEW SECRETARY AND BOOK CASE Sept. 22. S. A. PARKER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

and possession given 1st of April.

THE estate which has been long and widely known as the High Street House is put in a complete order. The house is well calculated for either a Boarding House or summer residence. It possesses advantages which seldom found in one estate of the kind, having a piano on the first and second stories, and the common room attached to the property. The lot, which is small, large, and well furnished with fruit trees and shrubbery.

For further particulars apply to NATHAN HAMMETT.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers house recently built in the Suburb, and lately occupied by Mr. Griffin, is constructed of the best materials and in the most thorough manner, and has all modern improvements.

Sept. 1—ff. N. M. CHAFFEE.

FOR SALE.

A first class covered buggy, entirely new. For particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE, or MICAH W. SPENCER.

41 Thanes St.

FOR SALE.

A large lot of second hand sashes in good order and for sale by

GLADDIN & SIMMONS.

No. 21 Spring st., nearly opposite First Baptist Church.

FOR SALE.

T. J. PEARSON'S, No. 84 Broad St., a three seated double carriage, with silk doors and steps, in complete order, and nearly new. [April 28.]

Business Cards.

T. & J. COGGESHALL, Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN—

Hip Hatchery, Ship Stores, &c. AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON, OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

12 Commercial Wharf, Newport, R. I.

Sept. 29.

WILLIAM L. MILLINGTON,

MACHINIST

WOOLEN MILL WHARF.

Machinery of all kinds repaired in a workmanlike manner,

WITH CHEAPNESS AND DISPATCH.

Oct. 27—30th

WILLIAM H. HALE,

18 W. 11th and 12th Sts.

All orders left a. m., corner of Mount Vernon and Barne Street, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Sept. 23.

E. P. BEEDIE,

LECTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

48 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT.

Sept. 5—15.

G. C. VAN ZANDT

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Office in the Newport Mercury Building

No. 122 Thanes Street, (Up Stairs.)

Sept. 7.

AUGUSTUS FRENCH,

DEALER IN

Bonnet and Millinery Goods.

No. 98, Thanes Street.

Sept. 7.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

In the Rhode Island Union Bank Building

THAMES STREET.

Sept. 7.

R. P. BERRY,

DENTIST.

OFFICE—

CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

Newport, March 20, 1852—1

R. H. STANTON.

DEALER IN

REVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES

TEAS, FRUIT, &c. &c.

At Store No. 98 Thanes st., opposite Colonnade Row.

Goods of any description forwarded to customers with despatch.

Jan. 1.

W. M. DOUGLAS LAKE,

Sheriff of the County of Newport, and Notary Public.

Office in the State House, Residence No. 0 Broad street.

June 9—14

SPARROW & CO.,

333 & 335 Washington, cor. West Up Stairs,

BOSTON.

HAVE NOW IN STORE AN IMMENSE STOCK

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730 & 731 Washington, cor. West Up Stairs,

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